SCARCE PROSPECTUS OF A “SCHOOL FOR SUFFRAGE”

1. American Woman’s Republic. Brief Prospectus of the American Woman’s Republic. University City, St. Louis, Mo., 1913. 24mo (5.5” x 3.5”), illustrated white wrappers. 16 pp. CONDITION: Very good, tear to back wrapper at upper staple.

A scarce booklet outlining the goals, structure, and activities of this “school for suffrage,” which, established just over a decade before women gained the right to vote, harnessed distance learning to promote women’s enfranchisement (Cohen).

Missouri-based magazine publishers Edward Gardner Lewis and Mabel Gertrude Lewis founded the American Woman’s League in 1908 with the goal of preparing them for full participation in American democracy. Three years later they transformed the organization into the American Woman’s Republic, which supplemented correspondence courses in politics through their People’s University with a mock United States government in which women practiced voting, holding office, and passing legislation—much of which turned on concerns neglected by male-dominated politics, including children’s protection and a ban on war. Membership was open to “all women and men of the Caucasian race. Men may vote in those states which have granted the suffrage to woman,” and dues from over 80,000 participants (by 1911) generated funds to support the organization. Despite its substantial membership and evident success with the relatively new practice of distance learning, the Republic survived only until about 1915, when the energies of at least two thousand members, including the Lewises, were directed instead towards the establishment of a colony in southern California.

OCLC records just four copies, at Yale, Texas Woman’s University, The Library of Virginia, and the Wisconsin Historical Society.


Item #8650 $375.00
An account of the supposed last surviving veteran of the Revolutionary War, published in the year he died.

Born near Mount Vernon, Virginia, John Gray (1764–1868) was confirmed a veteran and awarded a pension of $500 semi-annually by Congress in 1866. Dalzell conducted research on Gray’s behalf to promote his legacy. His account embraces a range of materials, including various poems he wrote about Gray and other military themes (“Birthday Ode on the Last Soldier of the Revolution,” “The Veterans Begging,” “The Mother’s Prayer for Her Soldier Boys,” “The Army in Heaven,” etc.); correspondence between Dalzell and others on the subject of Gray; a poem on Gray by J. Wickliffe Jackson; a copy of Gray’s will; articles and letters to the editor by Dalzell that were published in various Ohio newspapers; and “Gray’s opinions on various subjects.” Dalzell writes that “[Gray] told me himself that the first day he ever worked…was at Mount Vernon, for George Washington. Just think of that!”

As of the Fall of 1867, following the death of Samuel Downing in New York, Gray was believed by the Bureau of Pensions of the U.S. Department of the Interior to be the last surviving veteran of the Revolutionary Army. Gray’s claim depended on the failure of his competitors Daniel F. Bakeman and George Fruits (the former died a year after Gray, and the latter died several years after him) to prove service during the war.

Gray joined the Revolutionary Army at age sixteen in 1780 and was present at the Battle of Yorktown. After the war, he moved to the Northwest Territory and lived out most of his life in Noble County, Ohio. Married three times, he fathered at least four children. He died at the age of 104 in the vicinity of Hiramburg, in Noble County, Ohio in 1868. Gray’s father John Gray Sr. also fought in the Battle of White Plains.

Born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, James M. Dalzell was a lawyer, journalist, and member of the Irving Lyceum in Washington D.C.

REFERENCES: “On This Day in History January 6, 1764 John Gray, last living veteran of the American Revolution, is born” at Revolutionary War and Beyond online.

Item #8519

$450.00
A CURE FOR PROSTITUTION AND ITS CAUSE
PROPOSED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORMER
JOHN “BLIND BEAK” FIELDING

3. Fielding, John Esq. A Plan for A Preservatory and Reformatory, For the Benefit of Deserted Girls, and Penitent Prostitutes. Printed for R. Francklin, Russet-Street, Covent-Garden, 1758. Sm 8vo (7.5” x 4.75), marbled paper wrappers. [2], 25 pp. CONDITION: Very good, light wear to spine, several faint creases to front wrapper; a few minor (printer’s?) ink smudges to contents, which are otherwise bright and clean.

A scarce volume outlining the plan of a prominent English reformer to “preserve” and rehabilitate young prostitutes, shifting the narrative around prostitution from moral decline to economic distress.

Published in the same year that the author’s Asylum for Female Orphans was founded in Lambeth, the “preservatory and reformatory” outlined here was conceived for the aid not only of destitute daughters of the working poor, but of “that completely wretched, dis-tempered, deserted, pitable Body” of prostitutes, who fall to their work “from Necessity, even before their Passions can have any Share in their Guilt.” At the heart of John Fielding’s plan is “a public Laundry, intended to employ, breed up, and preserve the deserted Girls,” as well as to finance its own operation. The volume covers “The Building,” “The Objects to be taken in to the Reformatory,” “The Manner of their being taken in,” additional types of labor and support to which they would have access, and more.

Fielding’s Plan was one of several considered in a 1758 competition organized by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures to determine the design of the Magdalen Hospital, which was established later that year. Unlike other competitors, who “portrayed the prostitute as a genteel victim of aristocratic libertinism,” Fielding traced prostitution to economic causes—what he calls “Industry in Distress” (Batchelor).

John Fielding (1721–1780), known later in his career as “Blind Beak,” was a London Magistrate and social reformer who, with his half-brother the novelist and magistrate Henry Fielding, was instrumental in modernizing London’s criminal justice system through the establishment of its first professional police force, the Bow Street Runners. Fielding, whose eyesight was always poor, was blinded at age nineteen by a surgeon attempting to treat him; however, his reputed ability to recognize some 3,000 criminals by their voices gave rise to his nickname. “A pioneer in the treatment of juvenile offenders, Fielding sought to analyze and remove the causes of crime” (“Sir John Fielding”). He was knighted in 1761.


Item #7654 $1,450.00
A rare broadside advertising a weekly newspaper devoted exclusively to coverage of the 1860 presidential campaign and support for “the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, whoever he may be,” ultimately Stephen A. Douglas.

This broadside was published sometime before June 18th 1860, when Douglas was chosen as the nominee. The Campaign Dealer was published in twenty issues by the Cleveland Plain Dealer from June 30th to November 17th 1860. The broadside’s grotesque engraving, captioned “Impending Crisis!” and “Irrepressive Conflict!”, shows a Southern planter and a Yankee standing on a line dividing North and South, and engaged in a tug-of-war over a Black man dressed in rags whose hair is being pulled out. Highlighted are the Dealer’s “original cuts,” which were designed and engraved by the paper’s in-house artist, and the “Snaiz and Kangaroo” cartoons in the paper’s “jocose department” created by Artemas Ward (alias of associate editor Charles F. Brown). The editors promise “a jolly campaign, to laugh down what we cannot argue down, to show up by ‘cuts’ what we cannot cut up by thrusts, giving no quarter to the enemy.” Subscribers to the Dealer would receive, by arrangement with members of Congress and the NDC, free public documents, speeches, etc., during the campaign.

County committees, clubs, and other political associations could receive 100 copies for $1.50 or 1000 copies for $10. The text concludes with a call for agents to sell the Dealer: “Now is the time to get into the hands of the people a cheap, cheerful, spicy and spirited Political Paper, precisely adapted to the wants of the party and the temper of the times. We hope every Democrat will make himself an active Agent for the ‘Campaign Dealer,’ and secure the names of all in his immediate neighborhood forthwith.”

OCLC records just one copy, at the Clements Library.

A broadside for a newspaper devoted to covering one of the most consequential presidential elections in U. S. history.

REFERENCES: “Campaign Plain Dealer” at Lincoln and the Civil War online.

Item #8448 $1,250.00
An attractive illustrated broadside for an important Boston fire hose manufacturer, printed by “the pioneers of the lithographic art in Boston.”

This pleasingly illustrated broadside advertises the business of James Boyd (1793–1855), an Irish immigrant known for his revolutionary invention of the rubber-lined fire hose. Boyd founded Boyd & Sons in Boston in 1819, and filed his patent two years later. Capable of withstanding greater pressure than riveted leather hoses, Boyd’s novel rubber hoses allowed for a greater volume of water to be pumped, and made firefighting faster, safer, and more efficient. He gained prominence as a Boston firefighter and Massachusetts state legislator, and expanded his business with the help of his sons James and Frederick. Other goods advertised here include “Molasses & Oil Hose for Ships use,” “Naval Gunnery Equipments,” “Traveling and Common Trunks,” “Carpet Bags, Hat Cases,” and “Cart & Wag-
gon Harnesses.” Boyd & Son was renamed “National Foam” in the 1920s and survives today as a leader in foam-based fire control. The illustration shows a view of South Market Street, with what is now Quincy Market on the left, the South Market Building on the right, and the masts of Boston Harbor in the distance. Three large signs hang across the end of South Market Building, the largest of which advertises “J. Boyd’s Hose Factory.”

Operating from 1825 to 1836, Pendleton’s was founded by brothers William Pendleton (1795–1879) and John Pendleton (1798–1866) and located at Harvard Place. The city’s first shop of its kind, Pendleton’s was also one of the finest lithographers of its era. Prior to the formation of the firm, William had founded Senefelder Lithographic Co. in 1825 with Abel Bowen. A range of artists—some of whom would become quite prominent—learned the art of lithography while working at Pendleton’s, including Fitz Henry Lane, John H. Bufford, Seth Cheney, Nathaniel Currier, Thomas Edwards, B. F. Nutting, George L. Brown, Benjamin Champney, Alexander Jackson Davis, David Claypoole Johnston, Robert Cooke, William Rimmer, and John W. A. Scott. These artists created a variety of materials: maps, plans, portraits, fashion plates, topographical views, sheet-music covers, advertisements, and historical prints. In 1826, the brothers won a silver medal for the “Best Specimen of Lithography” at the annual exhibition of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

OCLC records just one variant, with slight differences in image and text, at the Boston Athenaeum.


Item #3635 $475.00
PROMOTIONAL EPHEMERA FOR A PITTSBURGH PATENT MEDICINE COMPANY, 1871–72

6. Kennedy & Company; L. C. Kennedy & Co.; Pittsburgh Daily Gazette. [Three circulars and an illustrated envelope for Kennedy & Co.'s pain killer patent medicine.] Every man his own physician! Dr. Radcliffe's great remedy: Seven Seals or Golden Wonder, for internal or external use...; [with] Extra. Seven Seals. A visit to the great medicine house of the West—the manufactory, the firm and the remedy...; [with] Dr. Radcliffe's great remedy, Seven Seals of Golden Wonder. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1871–1872. Three circulars (11.2” x 7.8”, 2 pp.; 11” x 8.4”, blue paper, 2 pp.; 15.5” x 11.5”, 4 pp.), with an illustrated envelope, 3.75” x 8.2”. CONDITION: Extra very good, old folds, light wear, a few tiny stains. Circular on blue paper very good, old folds, chipping to margins. Four page circular very good, old folds, minor wear. Envelope good, loss to the area where the stamp was formerly pasted.

A group of three circulars (and original envelope) issued by a patent medicine company that manufactured a pain killer advertised as a “no quack nostrum,” these examples sent to a minister in Maine.

Based in Pittsburgh, Robert Monroe Kennedy invented and patented as early as 1869 the product advertised here as “Dr. Radcliffe’s Great Remedy, The Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, Seven Seals or Golden Wonder.” Used as a painkiller, the concoction consisted of ether, chloroform, camphor, peppermint oil, and red pepper. As advertised in these circulars, every bottle was warranted. “No cure, no pay.” Another nostrum Kennedy produced was the Carboline Hair Grower, which he trademarked in 1877. Kennedy was active into the 20th century and appears to have advertised Carboline as late as 1923.

The circular entitled Extra: Seven seals: a visit to the great medicine house of the West—the manufactory, the firm and the remedy... (an Extra of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette of June 8th 1872) and the envelope feature an engraving depicting Kennedy & Co.’s office and laboratory in Pittsburgh. The Extra covers such matters as the reliability of the firm, the manufactory and extent of the business, and so forth. Every man his own physician! Dr. Radcliffe’s great remedy... includes dozens of testimonials. The remedy is described as “a source of happiness to millions of suffering humanity.” Directions for taking it for a range of afflictions (such as toothaches, frostbite, rheumatism, etc.) are provided in English, German, and French. Over a dozen sales agents are quoted testifying to the remedy’s efficacy. The undated circular Dr. Radcliffe’s great remedy, Seven Seals of Golden Wonder includes a price-list, solicits agents, provides instructions for selling the remedy, and touts the various benefits offered by the company.

The envelope present here indicates that these circulars were sent to Rev. J. N. Walker Esq. of Minot, Androscoggin County, Maine (who appears to have also lived in Somesville, Mount Desert, Maine for a period of time). The envelope
instructs the Postmaster that if undelivered the contents should be given “to some live, active man, who will take hold of a good paying business, requiring small capital.”

REFERENCES: “Carboline” at Hair Raising Stories online; “Kennedy & Company” at rdhinstl online.

Item #7451

$450.00

GUIDE TO THE LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM

7. Libby Prison War Museum Association. A Trip through the Libby Prison War Museum Chicago. Chicago: Libby Prison National War Museum Ass’n, [ca. 1892]. Sm 16mo (6” x 6”), pictorial pink wrappers. 14 pp., one b&w illus. CONDITION: Good, wrappers nearly detached from contents, lightly soiled, old vertical crease at center, 1” tears to lower margins of pages 7–12, no loss to text.

A guidebook describing the attractions of the Libby Prison War Museum, with descriptions of “The Prison Yard,” the “Appomattox Table,” “Dungeons,” “The Yankee Tunnel,” the “Hospital” (“which is, perhaps, one of the most interesting rooms of the museum”), the “Gettysburg Room,” and many other curious interiors.

Originally located in Richmond, Virginia, the Libby Prison building was erected for use as a ship chandlery in 1845 and was owned by Luther Libby. Pressed into service as a prison during the War, it primarily housed Union Army officers, becoming notorious for its overcrowded and execrable conditions—second only to Andersonville Prison in Georgia. Numbering some 1,000 by 1863, many Union prisoners would perish there from disease and malnutrition. Following the Union occupation of Richmond in 1865, the prison was used to detain Confederate officers. While visiting Richmond in April of 1865, Abraham Lincoln pronounced—to a throng of people gathered near the prison and clamoring to tear it down—that the building should be left standing as a monument.

It was purchased two decades later by a group of Chicago investors with plans to move it and open a Civil War museum. Beginning in December 1888, the building was taken apart piece by piece—all 600,000 bricks—and reassembled in Chicago, with construction ending in September 1889, when the museum was opened to the public. It was well stocked with Civil War relics and art from the collections of Chicago candy manufacturer Charles F. Gunther, one of the investors (an ad for “Gunther’s Confectionery” appears on the inside of the front wrapper). The museum was quite profitable, proving especially popular with visitors to the Columbian Exposition in 1893. Despite the museum’s profitability, the building was again dismantled in 1899—this time for good—and its pieces sold as souvenirs and salvage.

REFERENCES: “Libby Prison Museum” at Chicagology online.

Item #8649

$275.00
SALESMAN’S DUMMY FOR “THE LIFE AND DEEDS OF GENERAL SHERMAN”

8. Northrop, Henry Davenport. Life and Deeds of General Sherman Including the Story of his Great March to the Sea Being a Graphic Narrative of His Boyhood and Early Life; Education at West Point… Philadelphia and Chicago: H. J. Smith & Co., publishers, 1891. 12mo (7.9” x 5.4”), full brown cloth stamped in gilt and black. Specimen pages (approx. 80 pp.) and plates, subscription leaves (none missing), with the name of a single subscriber, “Mildred E. Wade 13 Court[?] Street.” Spine design stamped on back cover; leather spine sample mounted to front paste down; fpd inscribed by L. E. Wade of Belfast, Maine. CONDITION: Very good, light wear to covers, offsetting to the front free endpapers; moderate staining to contents, light creasing.

An attractive salesman’s dummy for the “Memorial Edition” biography of General Sherman, published in the year he died.

The original owner of this volume was L. E. Wade of Belfast, Maine. Rather amusingly, the only subscriber’s name appearing in the subscription leaves is that of “Mildred E. Wade. 13 Court[?] Street”—presumably Mr. Wade’s mother. In the 1890s, L. E. Wade was a partner in Wade, Heald & Co. and Wade & Heald, wholesale commissions, fruit, and produce businesses based in Rockland, Maine.

REFERENCES: Zinman, Canvassing Books, 1223-1224; The Rockland Courier-Gazette (Rockland, Maine, May 2, 1893; September 26, 1893).

Item #8518 $375.00
BROADSIDE CONSTITUTION FOR A PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE ENCYCLOPEDIA SOCIETY, CA. 1805


An exceedingly scarce broadside printing of the constitution for a private circulating library consisting solely of Dobson's multi-volume Encyclopedia, operated by twenty-one men of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The text begins with a statement of purpose:

Be it known to all men whom it may concern, by these presents, that for the laudable purpose of promoting useful knowledge among ourselves, and especially for the early instruction of our children and those under our care in a general knowledge of the sciences; We whose names are undersigned have formed ourselves into a social society by the name of the Portsmouth Encyclopedia Society, for the purpose of possessing ourselves of one complete set of Dobson’s Edition of the Encyclopedia, consisting of twenty-one volumes: and as a Society, do agree to be governed by the following rules and regulations.

The constitution’s twelve articles spell out the structure of the society which is governed by its officers, a President and a Secretary, who were elected annually. The roles and duties of the officers are detailed in relation to the activities of the society, whose membership was capped at twenty-one. Each individual was entitled to an equal share of Dobson’s Encyclopedia, and quarterly meetings were to be held for the purpose of exchanging the volumes and attending to all other necessary business. Articles VI and VII spell out precisely how distribution of the volumes would take place and how a committee of three members would be formed to examine the books and “assess fines, in an impartial manner, in all cases where blots, torn leaves, or other damages, more than necessary wear, shall in their judgment render it proper.” The committee fined individuals for damages to the volumes, and a fine of one dollar was to be paid by those who failed to return their volume at the quarterly meeting. The society allowed for members to transfer their share via sale to another individual living in Portsmouth. Articles X and XI discuss voting rules, the case of a tie vote, and how the majority of the society’s members have the power to modify the society’s regulations to improve its functioning. The final article stipulates that a “fair copy of the whole” of these regulations is to be pasted into each of the twelve volumes of Encyclopedia, in order to “prevent all misunderstanding.”

Published by Thomas Dobson from 1789 to 1798, Dobson’s Encyclopædia was the first encyclopedia issued in the newly independent United States of America. A reprint of the third edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (published 1788–97), Dobson’s was a slightly longer work in which a few articles were edited for a patriotic American audience.

No copies of this broadside recorded in OCLC.

Item #8167 $750.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE ARTIST WRITES HOME
ABOUT A PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 1848

10. Rogers, Charles. [Autograph letter, signed, by a panorama painter, sent to his father in New Hampshire, noting his departure for a painting trip on the Mississippi River.] Cincinnati, 18 March 1848 Bifolium, 9.875” x 8”, 1 p. in ink, addressed and postmarked on verso of integral leaf. CONDITION: Very good, old folds, minor spots and dampstains.

A letter written by a professional artist who gradually worked his way across North America during the golden age of American panoramic painting.

The letter reads in full:

Dear Father

I start today for the Misippi [sic] for the purpose of taking drawings for a panorama and to improve my health in a more southern latitude. I shall probably be engaged three or four months. I shall endeavor to write to you from different places on my rout[e]. The panorama that I have just completed draws well. It goes from here to N.Y.

My Love to all at home,
Your Affectionate son
Charles Rogers

The drawing trip took place over several months in the spring of 1848 under the direction of English-born American panorama artist Henry Lewis (1819–1891), who led his team in “the rapid, continuous, complete sketching of the Mississippi” in order, as he wrote in his journal, to produce “a truthful view of the river and all the principal objects on its shores the whole distance” (Arrington, p. 242). While Lewis sketched the northern portion of the river, Rogers covered the south, sending his work periodically to Henry Stagg, the group’s business manager. The panorama was completed in June of 1849 by a team of professional artists in Cincinnati, where it was hailed as “the most perfect panorama in the world” (p. 248).

Two years after this experience, Rogers completed the work for which he is best known: another panorama of the Mississippi River, produced for an 1854 production of Uncle Tom’s Cabin at the National Theatre in New York City. Groce and Wallace suggest he is the same Charles H. Rogers who was active in San Francisco between about 1856 and 1872, working with John W. Fairchild on a “panorama of scenes of the Vigilance Committee[e] for the American Theatre” and later exhibiting landscapes with the California Art Union (Hughes, p. 395). His father, John Rogers, was a prominent lawyer in Orford, New Hampshire. The family home is on the National Register of Historic Places.


Item #8351 $350.00
A delightful chromolithographic broadside advertising twenty-eight shoes by prominent boot and shoe manufacturer Henry Arthur & Co.

Appearing in the center is a view of the company’s stately building at 84 & 86 Gold Street, NY, in downtown Manhattan. Surrounding it is a plethora of boots and shoes available for both men and women including a “Congress shoe,” an “Oxford Tie,” a “Crimpt or Creole Congress,” a “Gent’s Button,” a “Centennial Buckle,” a “Windsor,” and many others besides, in addition to several riding boots, an overgarter, and a “Napoleon Legging.” Circular genre scenes, which seem to be included solely for decorative purposes or to associate Arthur’s shoes with “works of art,” appear in each of the four corners, including a young woman watering her plant on a balcony (upper left), a young girl playing with doves (upper right), an organ grinder with his monkey in company with a society woman (lower left) and a pair of mischievous children sledding past a basket-encumbered woman who narrowly avoids collision.

Although this print lacks a lithographer’s credit, other lithographs advertising Henry Arthur & Co. were printed by Schumacher & Ettlinger. Originally from Germany and based in New York, Theodore Schumacher (1844–1927) and Louis Ettlinger (1846–1927) were notable specialists in tobacco and cigar box labels, as well as trade cards and advertising material for tobacconists. Most significant for developing a stippling process for commercial color lithography, their innovation made it possible to print colored images by sequentially printing arrays of primary color dots. In both appearance and concept this was an important predecessor of the photographic halftone process.

REFERENCES: Last, Jay. The Color Explosion, p. 140.

Item #5027 $1,250.00
A TITANIC MEMORIAL SOUVENIR, PRINTED BY A WOMAN

12. Souvenir in Affectionate Remembrance of the...S. S. “Titanic” 8 York Place, Strand, [London]: S. Burgess, [ca. 1912]. Illustrated souvenir tissue with floral border in red and purple 14.125” x 15”. CONDITION: Good, foxed and slightly creased, chip at lower right corner with no loss to decorative floral border.

This illustrated tissue paper souvenir honors the “Captain, Mates, Crew, & Passengers who lost their lives by the foundering of the world’s largest liner, S. S. ‘Titanic’”, and is illustrated with an image of the ship “Whilst on Her Maiden Voyage from Southampton to New York.” A brief message from the King and Queen is printed next to “The Last Hymn.”

London printer and “swag” vendor Sarah Burgess, known affectionately among the city’s street sellers as “Auntie,” began her business in the late 1800s, and by the 1930s her shop had become “the recognised centre for the street traders and the costers of London to buy their wares” (Barker). A London directory of 1908 describes her as a “manufacturer of paper switches, cut tissues, lace paper and shelf trimmings & confetti, and stationer, wholesale and export” (Crawford).

REFERENCES: Barker, Dudely. “This is Where London’s Costers Buy the Things They Sell,” Evening Standard (London) 1 August 1938, p. 5; Crawford, Elizabeth. “Ephemera: Mrs Sarah Burgess, Printer,” Woman and Her Sphere online.

Item #7904 $1,450.00

POPULAR PUBLISHING IN AUGUSTA, MAINE, 1881

13. True & Co.’s Catalogue of New and Useful Books! [with] The Largest Dollar a Year Magazine in the World...Golden Moments. Augusta, Maine, ca. 1881. Two catalogs, 15.5” x 11.75”, 4 pp. total; one agent order form (blank); one envelope from True & Co., addressed and postmarked.

Two detailed catalogs of books, periodicals, and prints issued by Augusta, Maine publishers True & Co., covering a mind-bogglingly wide array of popular topics, and providing two business plans for potential agents of the company’s feature magazine.

At the time “a very important printing and publishing center” (American Dictionary), Augusta, Maine was home to prolific publishers True & Co., who—according to a statement printed here by Mayor Charles E. Nash—conducted “an immense publishing business,” employing “hundreds of printers and clerks” in buildings they constructed and owned. The catalog of books covers such categories as “Etiquette” (including “How to Shine in Society. A great assistance to the bashful and diffident” and “THE COURTESIES OF WEDDED LIFE”); “Fortune Tellers” (including “Aristotle’s Book of Fate and Dictionary of Dreams” and “Napoleon’s Oraculum and Book of Fate”—who could doubt such authorities?); several oratorical and performance categories, including dialect and blackface burlesques as well as
“HOLMES’ Very Little Dialogues for Very Little Folks. All children should learn to declaim”; volumes on penmanship, foreign languages, business, shorthand, and “reckoning”; tales of adventure and romance, including “Arctic Crusoe” and “The Buccaneer’s Daughter”; household books for women, guides on poultry raising, sailing, and taxidermy, and even Charles Beecher’s recently published “SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.”

The second of these catalogs is dedicated to the illustrated magazine *Golden Moments*, which is “Twice the size of any other dollar a year magazine in the world,” subscriptions to which included fifteen of “The Most Elegant, Expensive, and Popular Premium Chromos ever offered.” Following brief descriptions of each chromo are two different plans for “How the Business is Conducted” by agents, and information on payment terms; territorial policy (“It is very, very seldom that an agent comes across another, but when this does happen, both should remember that there is plenty of room for all…”); and the advantages of becoming an agent, not least of which is simply that “The People Want What We Offer; it Don’t Have to be Forced.” Special attention is also given to the subject of “Ladies As Agents”: “In this business ladies may make quite as much money as men…Intelligent women who receive this will appreciate the opportunity.”

Also included is a “Blank to be Used in Ordering an Outfit,” and a postmarked envelope addressed to S. Ella Bickford in Newburgh, Maine (probably Sarah Ella Bickford, born 1845).

True & Co. would be acquired in the late 1880s by publishing magnate E. C. Allen.

REFERENCES:

Item #8676

$475.00
AN 1834 PLAY INSPIRED BY THE ARCTIC VOYAGE OF JOHN ROSS, STAGED IN THE TOWN THAT WELCOMED HIM HOME

14. A Voyage to the North! Hull, England, January 14, 1834. Broadside, 20.125” x 7.5”. Mounted on later paperboard with newspaper affixed verso. CONDITION: Very good, a few minor chips to right margin, two small tears with minimal effect to two letters, light soiling to lower left corner.

A scarce broadside advertising the performance of a play “Founded on the late Polar Expedition” of Captain John Ross, known in the drama as “the Captain of Victory,” who after four years in the arctic was rescued with his crew and returned to Hull in October of 1833.

Detailing “the new Local Nautical Drama,” this playbill was printed in Hull the day of the performance advertised, and just under three months after the safe return of Captain John Ross and his crew to the town aboard the rescuing vessel, the whaling ship Isabella, which Ross himself had commanded during an ultimately disgraced polar expedition in 1818. Early in the course of the 1829–1833 voyage, Ross reached Felix Harbor on the Boothia Peninsula (both of which he named after Felix Booth, the gin manufacturer who had financed the expedition). In 1830, James Clark Ross—John’s nephew, who had also participated in two of Sir William Parry’s expeditions in the 1820s—charted the Beaufort Islands (now the Clarence Islands), and in 1831 he located the position of the magnetic north pole. However, the expedition nearly resulted in tragedy, as the crew was unable to free their ship, the Victory, from the ice and had to rely on aid from local Inuit tribes to survive. Eventually abandoning their vessel, they traveled overland to Fury Beach, where stores from Parry’s 1825 expedition helped them survive a fourth winter. In 1833 they attracted the attention of the Isabella, which carried them back to Hull. After the controversy and disgrace of his first voyage, Ross became an instant celebrity—a fact curiously represented in the play itself, whose final scene depicts the town’s own recent “Enthusiastic Reception” of the long-lost adventurers.

The performance outlined here featured both “Europeans” and “Esquimaux” (two of whom, Iligliuik, “called by her Countrymen the Wise Woman,” and Kagha, “an Old Woman,” were explicitly taken from accounts by Parry and Ross). The play opened with “The Departure of the gallant Captain from Woolwich,” followed by scenes in the “Cabin of the Victory; (after she lost her Foremast)”; “Finding the Provisions of the FURY!”; “Meeting of the captain with the natives,” followed by “an Esquimaux Village” scene and a “Gala in the Northern Regions”; “The Hut of the Gallant Captain, From the Description published” by him, as well as the “Death of Thomas the Carpenter,” and finally the crew’s “kind Reception by the Isabella’s Crew” and their arrival in Hull, all concluding with a chorus of “Rule Britannia.”

No copies recorded in OCLC. We locate one at the Hull History Centre, alongside several billheads advertising performances of the play on other dates.

A delightfully enthusiastic broadside for a dramatic interpretation of Sir John Ross’s renowned polar expedition.

Item #7658 $950.00
During the 19th century, stoneware potteries sprang up in Ohio after clay deposits were discovered along a number of the state's riverbanks. These potteries availed themselves of the state's various transportation routes (railroads, canals, the Great Lakes, and rivers) to deliver their wares to growing urban centers.

At the time this broadside was issued, West, Hardwick & Co. was producing Rockingham and Yellow Queensware as well as air-tight fruit jars. Detailed here are prices for some forty different types of pottery the company manufactured. Yellow Ware embraces Jelly Cans, Butter Pots, Mugs, Hanging Vases, Bird Baths, and Rice Dishes, while Rockingham Ware includes Gypsy Tea Pots, Pressed Pitchers (made in Buffalo and Indian styles), Pie Plates, and Pineapple Tea Pots. Some Yellow Ware pottery was made in the French style. Prices are given per dozen, and the prices range from 40 cents to $12.00. Sizes in inches are provided for many items. The bill of prices was adopted by the Board of Trade of Manufacturers of East Liverpool on January 18th 1871. All goods were warranted "perfect" when shipped. "As it is a known rule in our business to sell two bowls with each chamber, all chambers ordered without being 'stuffed' with bowls will be charged ten per cent higher than the above prices." The Lincoln Pottery Works shipping receipt, dated July 27th 1871, records the shipment of one earthenware cask to Beatty and Whiteleather (of North Georgetown, Ohio) via Homeworth Station.

Around 1860, the Woodward and Blakely Pottery was sold at a sheriff's sale to settle a dispute between the owners and the British-born potter William Bloor. William Brunt Jr., a pioneer pottery manufacturer, bought the pottery facility and divided the building so that it could house two separate potteries. Bloor retained one half, which became known as the Phoenix Pottery, and Brunt Jr. received the Lincoln Pottery Works. Immediately after the Civil War, Brunt Jr. sold the latter part of the plant to John Thompson, William Joblin, James Taylor, and John Hardwick. In 1866, the company was reorganized. George West took an interest in the company along with Hardwick, Thompson, and possibly oth-
ers. Later, Captain W. S. George became a member of the company. West, Hardwick & Co. made cream colored ware for a number of years and around 1880 they went into the production of white granite ware. This, however, proved too much for the company and they were forced to suspend operations. In 1884, George Morley bought West, Hardwick & Co.’s plant.

No copies of this broadside are recorded in OCLC.


Item #7450 $350.00